

Surface compositional heterogeneity on Mercury inferred from MESSENGER spectral measurements

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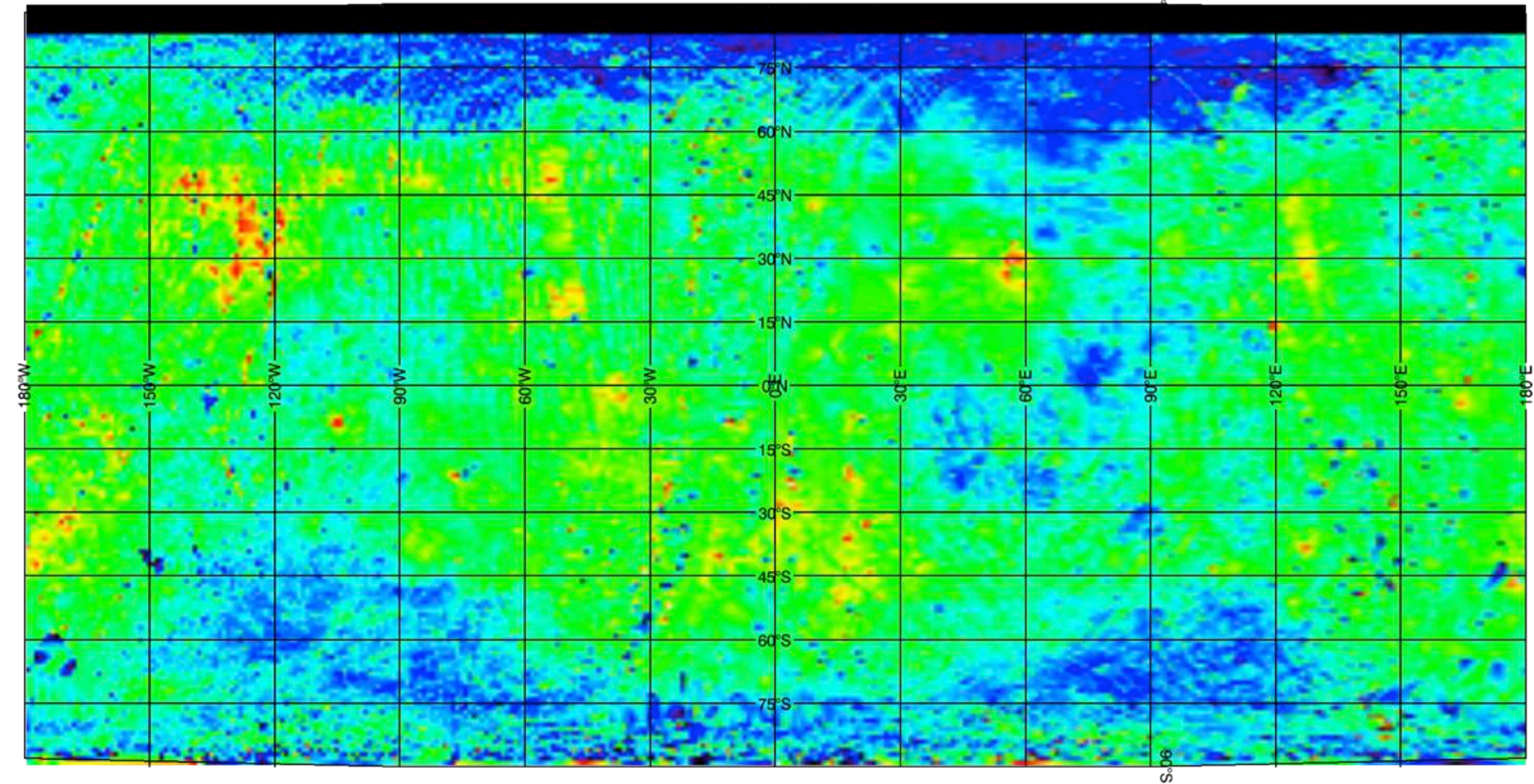
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¹ (mario.damore@dlr.de) Institute for Planetary Research, DLR, Rutherfordstrasse 2, Berlin, Germany;

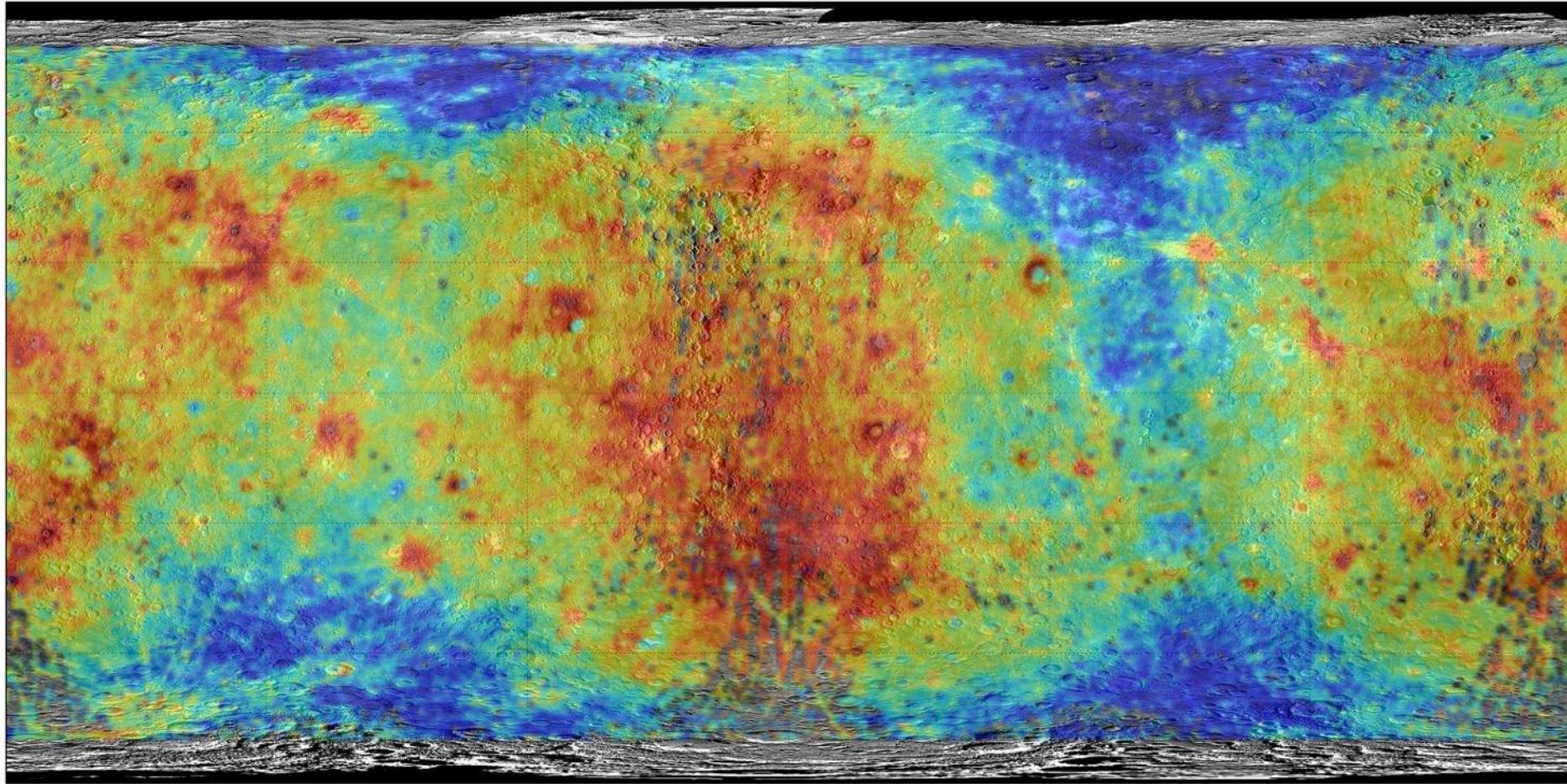
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Knowledge for Tomorrow

Reflectance(345-355 nm)/Reflectance(700-750 nm) **1x1** degrees grid



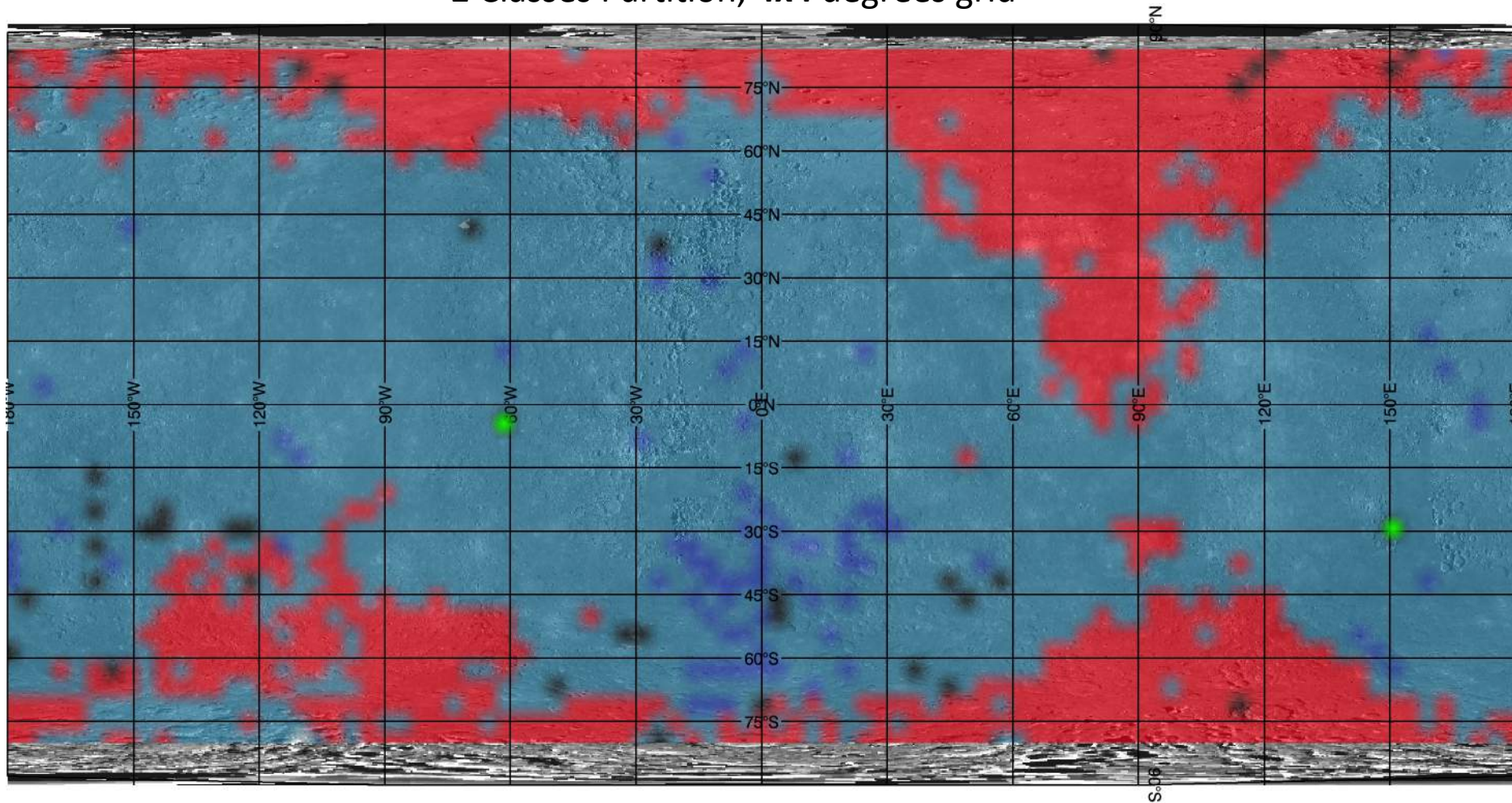
Reflectance(495-505 nm)/Reflectance(700-750 nm) **1x1** degrees grid



Data regridding

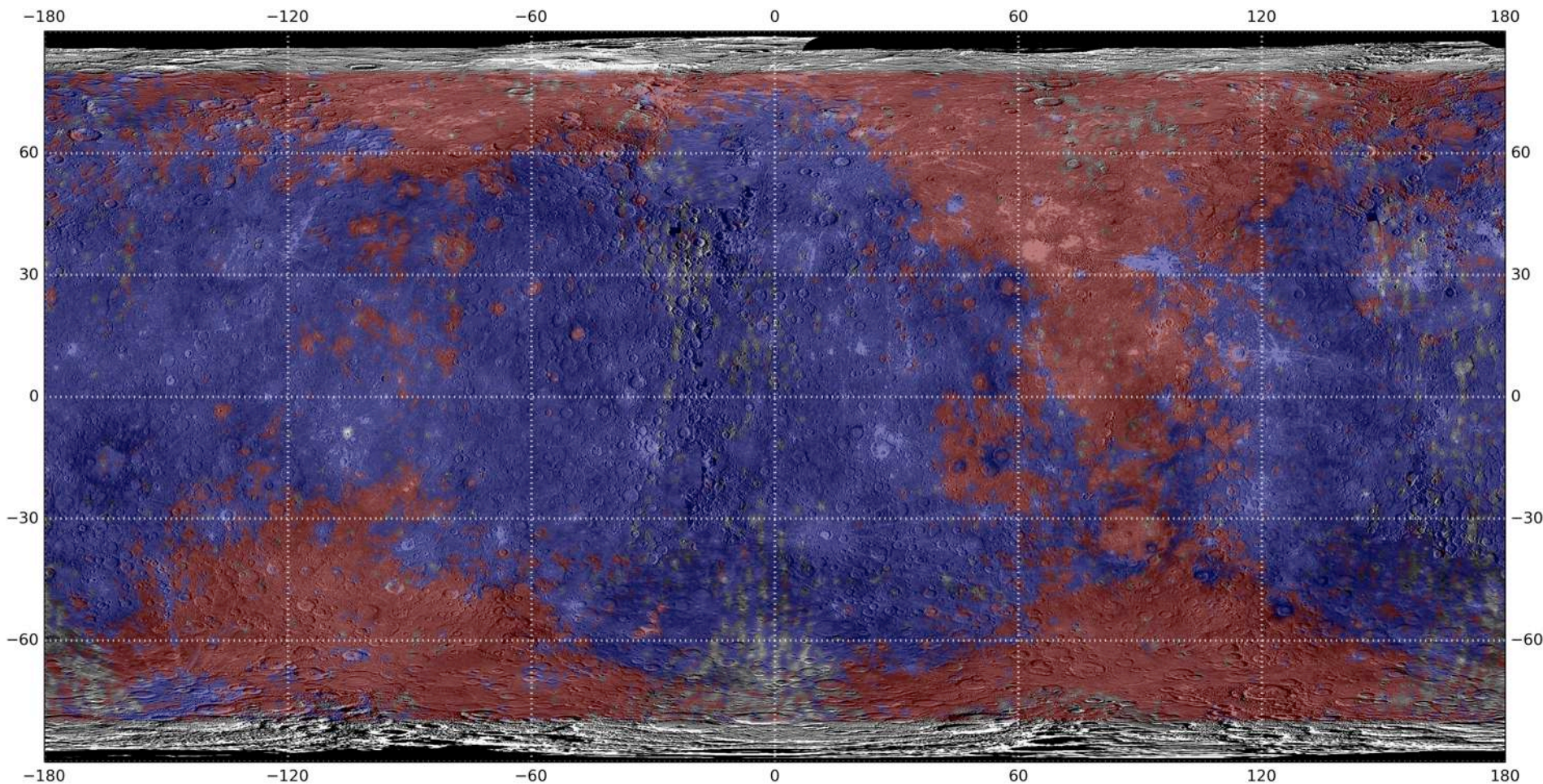
Our global classification clustering reveals the existence of two large and spectrally distinct regions, which we call the polar spectral unit (PSU, blue) and the equatorial spectral unit (ESU, red). Further analysis indicates the presence of smaller sub-units that lie near the boundaries of these large regions and may be transitional areas of intermediate spectral character.

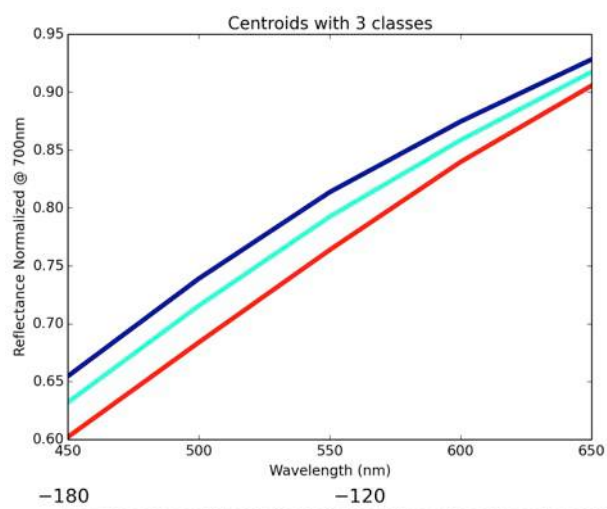
2 Classes Partition, **4x4** degrees grid



Our global classification clustering reveals the existence of two large and spectrally distinct regions, which we call the polar spectral unit (PSU, blue) and the equatorial spectral unit (ESU, red). Further analysis indicates the presence of smaller sub-units that lie near the boundaries of these large regions and may be transitional areas of intermediate spectral character.

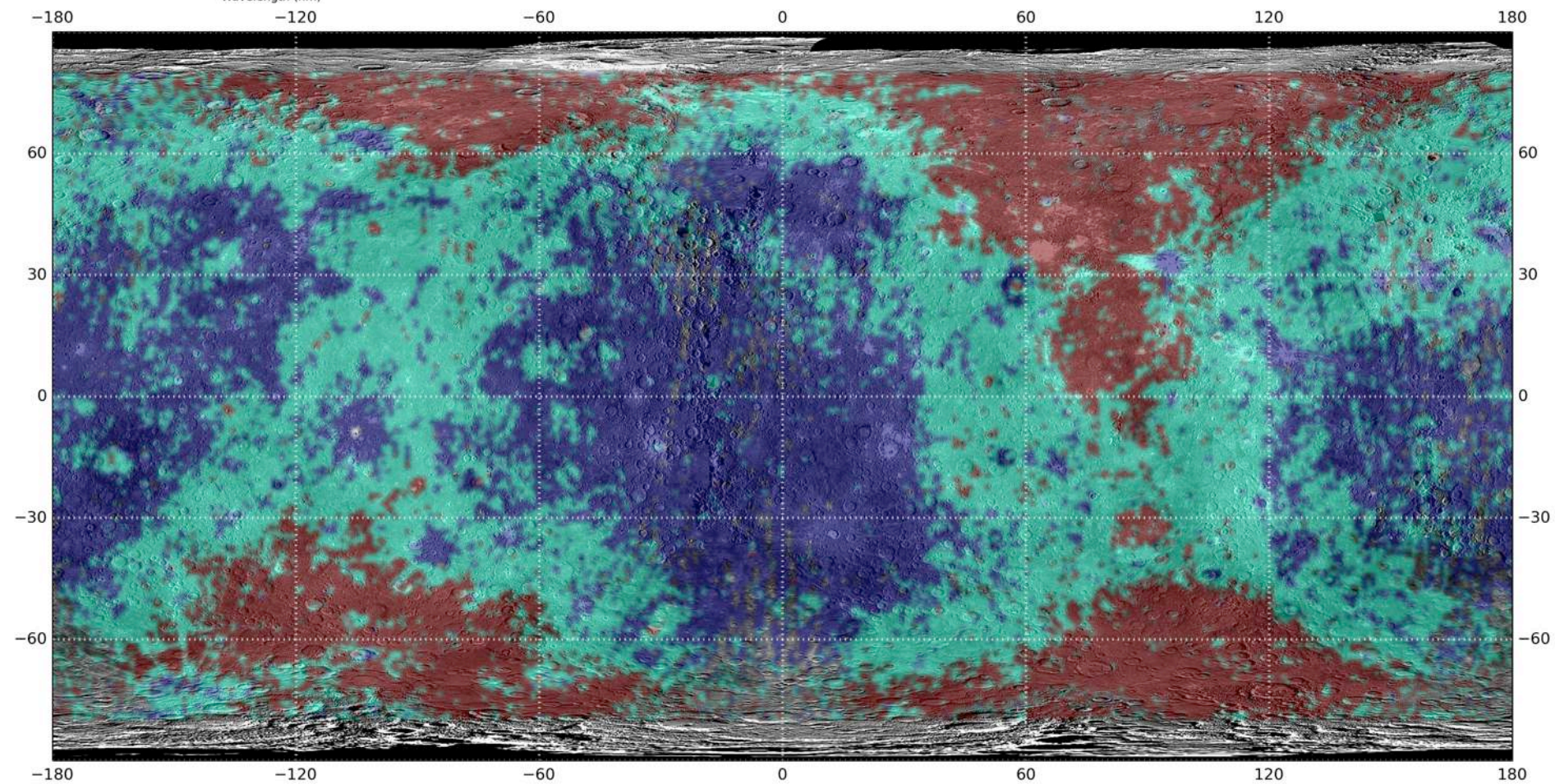
2 Classes Partition, **1x1** degrees grid

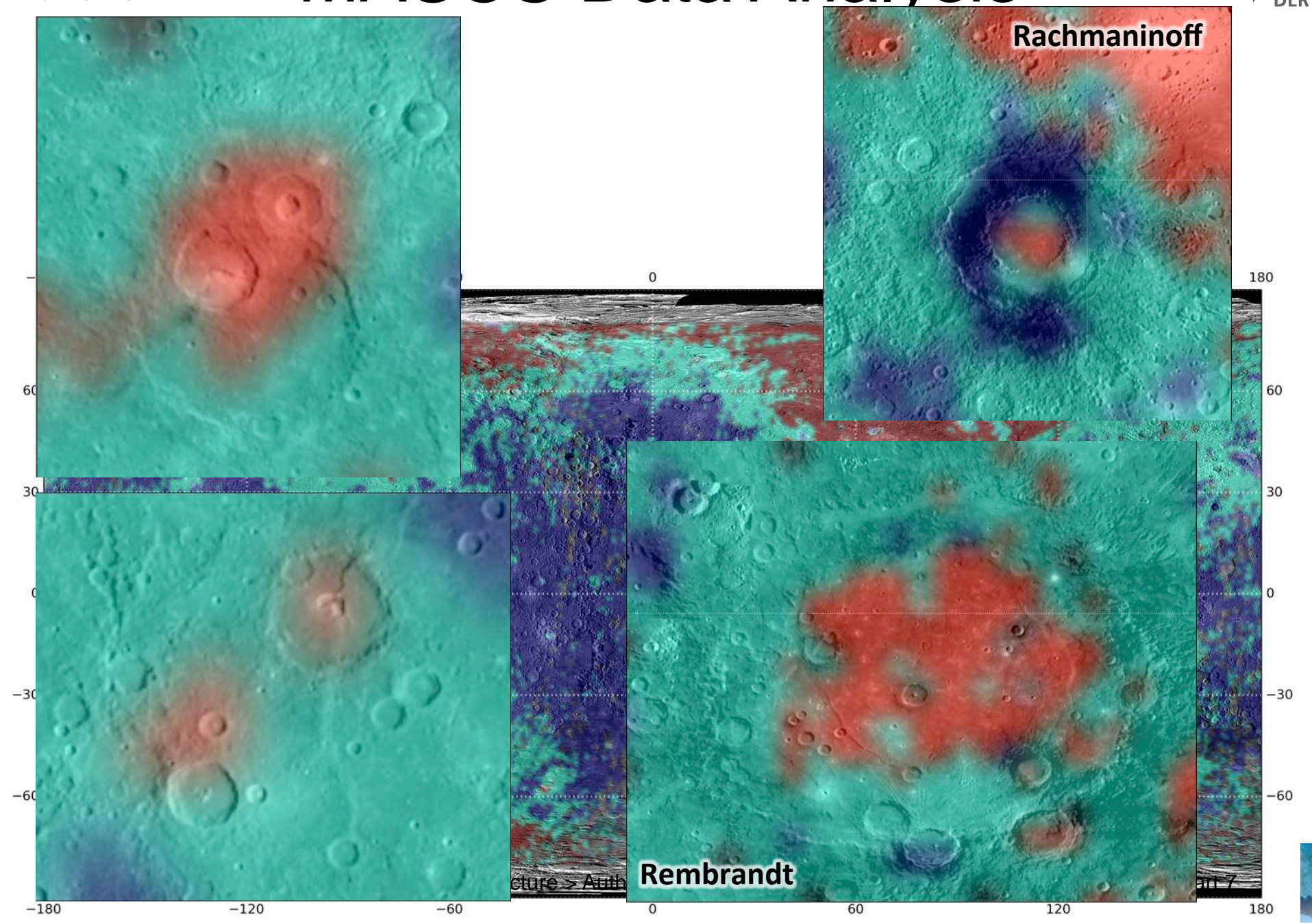


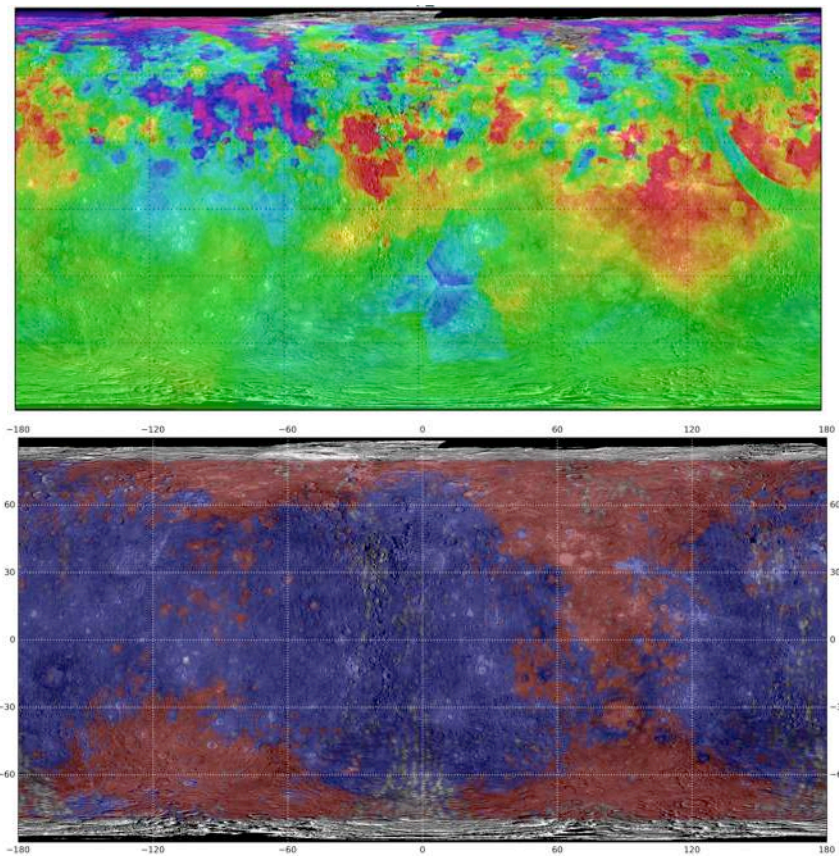


Sampled wavelengths, colors refer to spectral slope

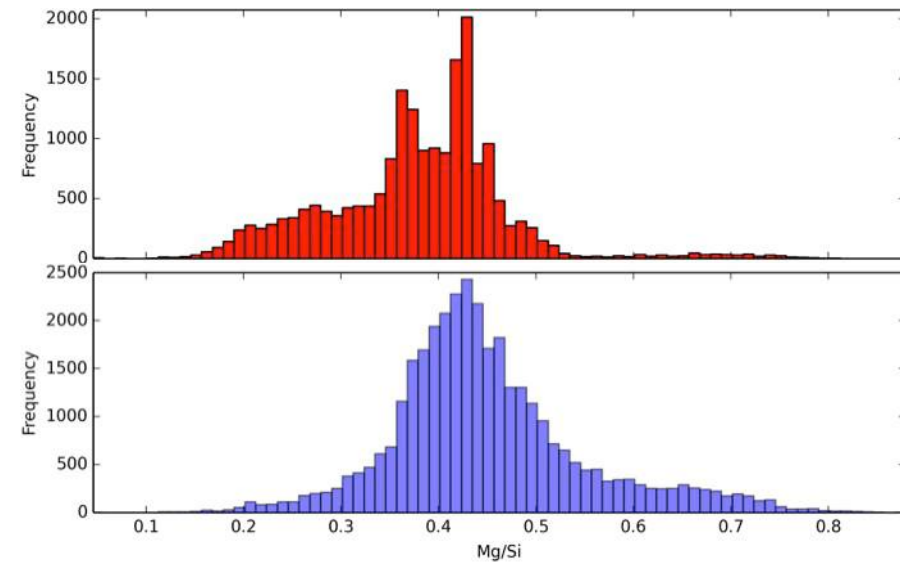
3 Classes Partition, 4x4 degrees grid



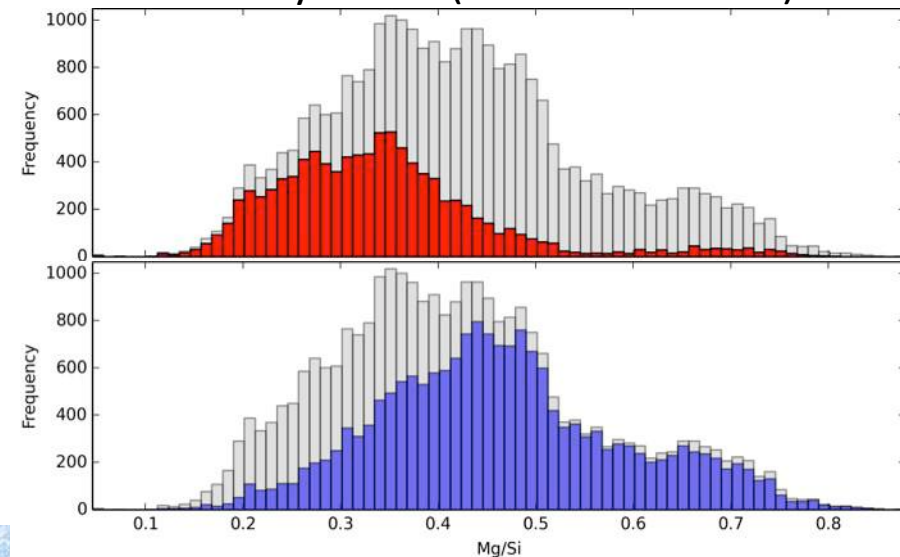


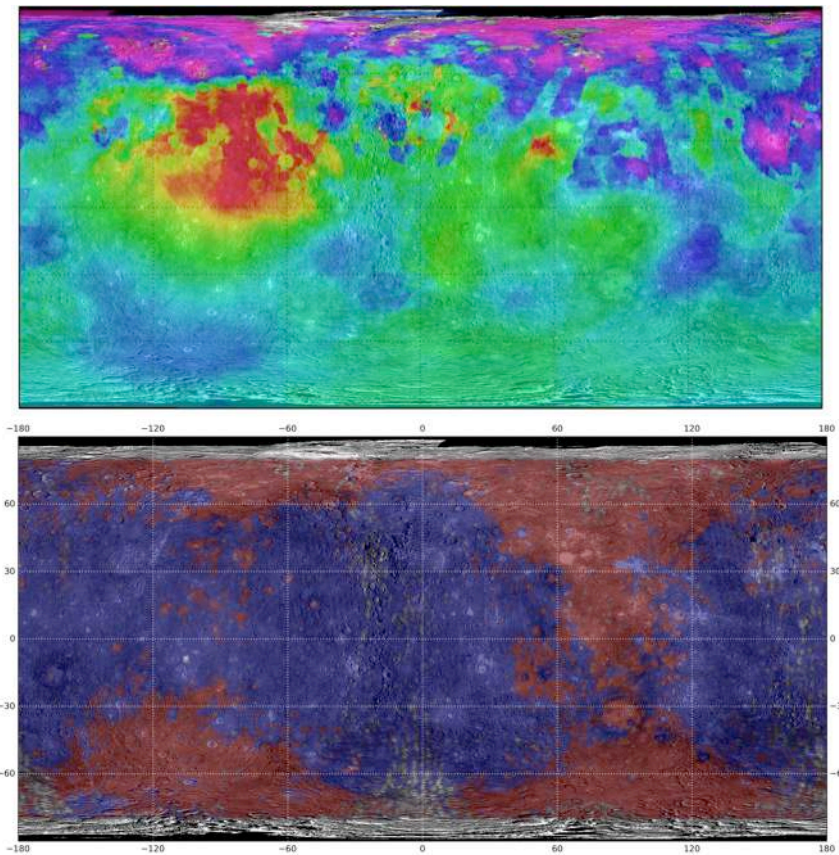


Global distribution

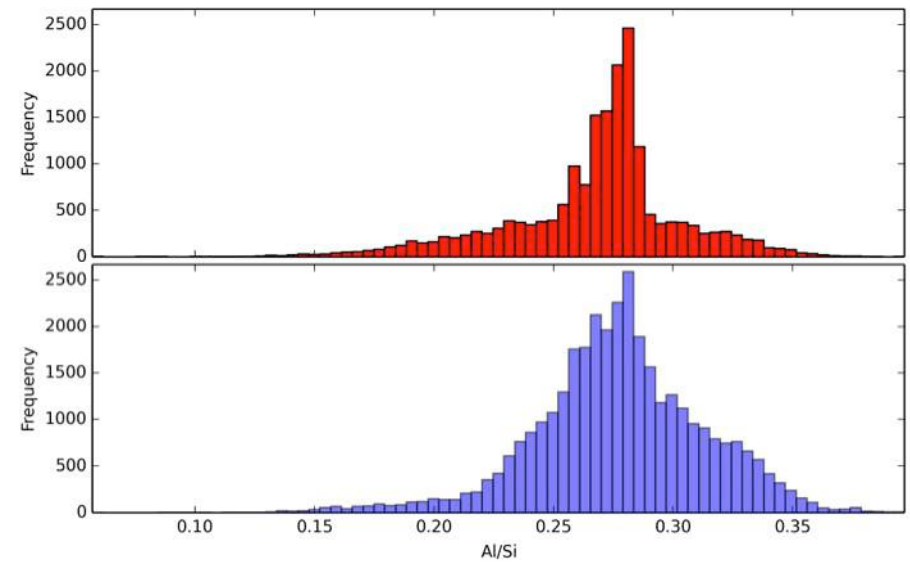


Only North (smaller XRS FOV)

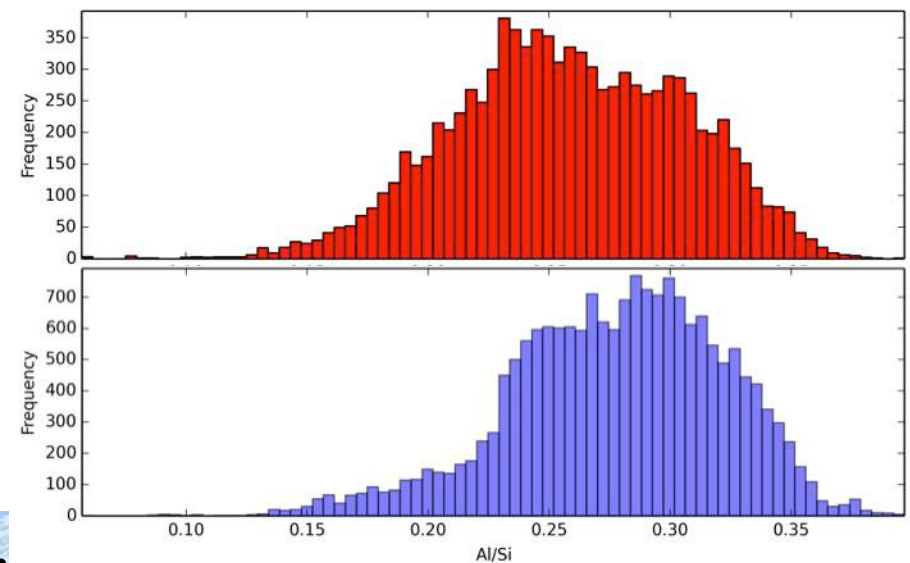


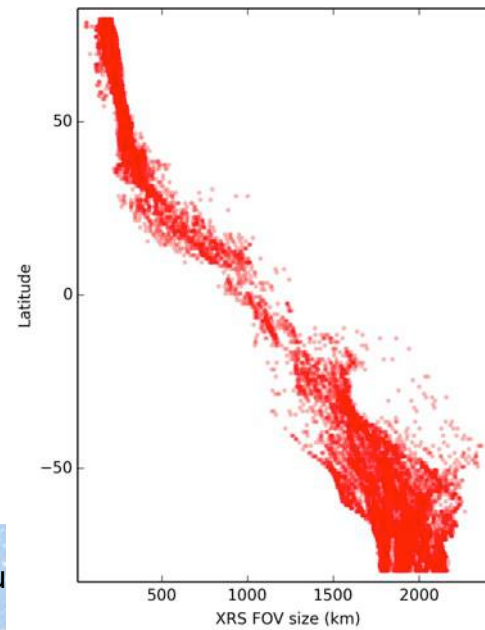
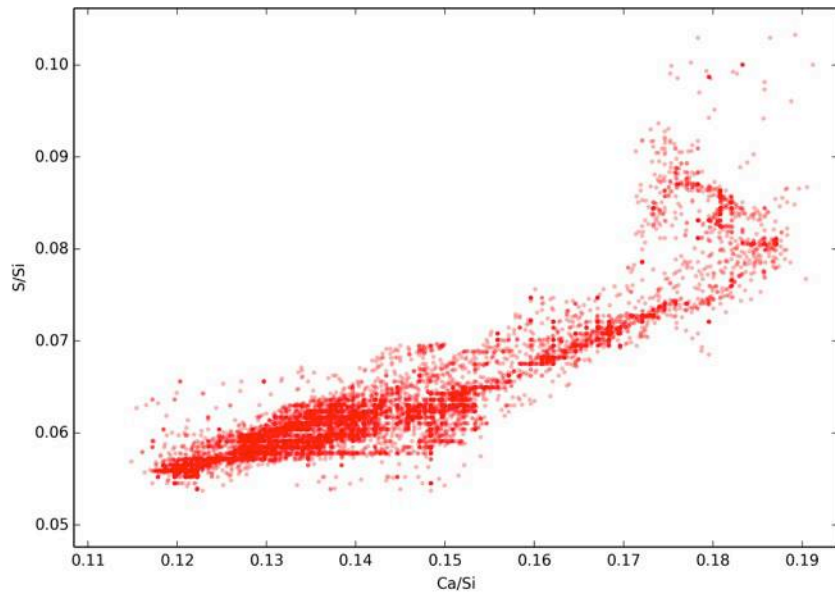
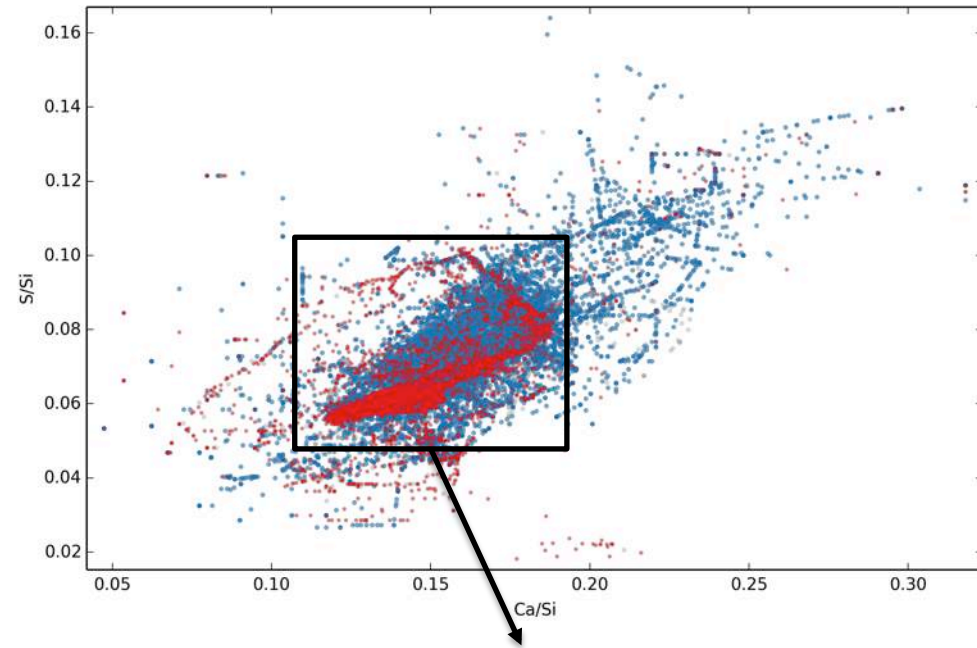


Global distribution

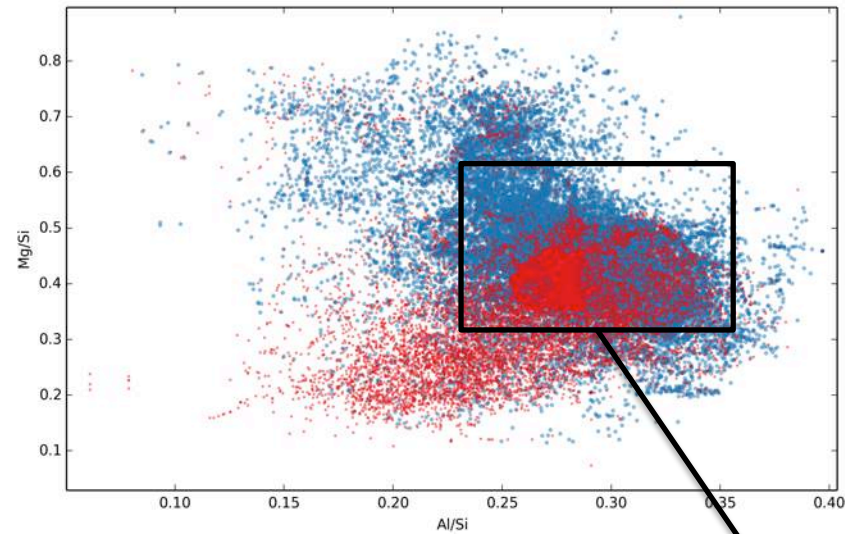


Only North (smaller XRS FOV)

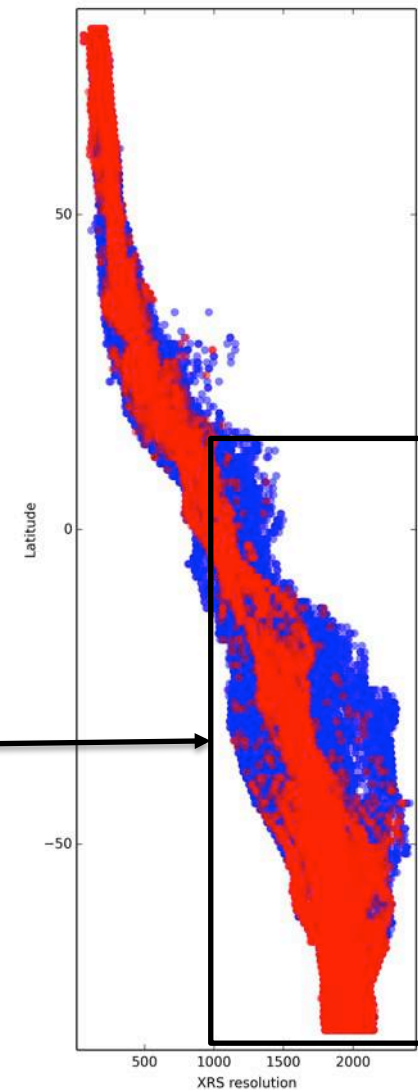
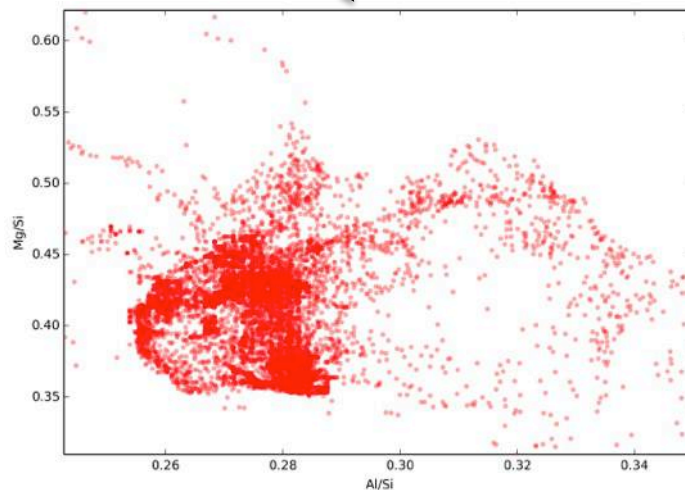


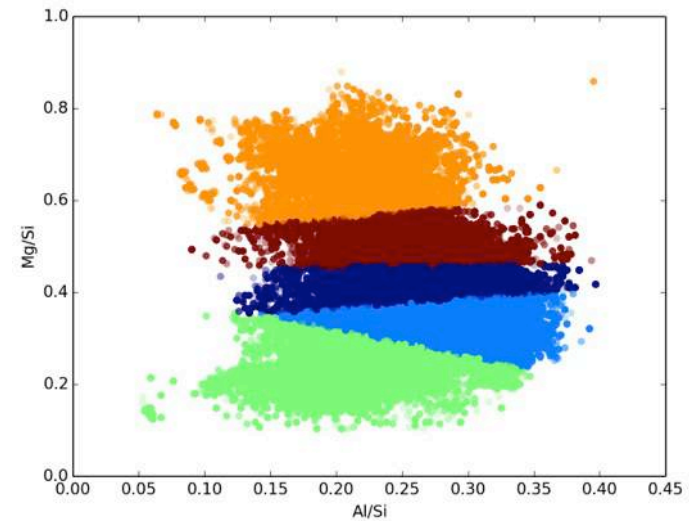
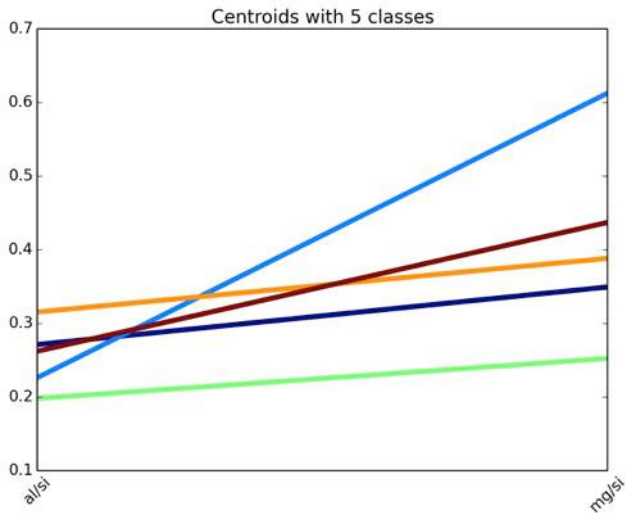


Elemental Maps from XRS

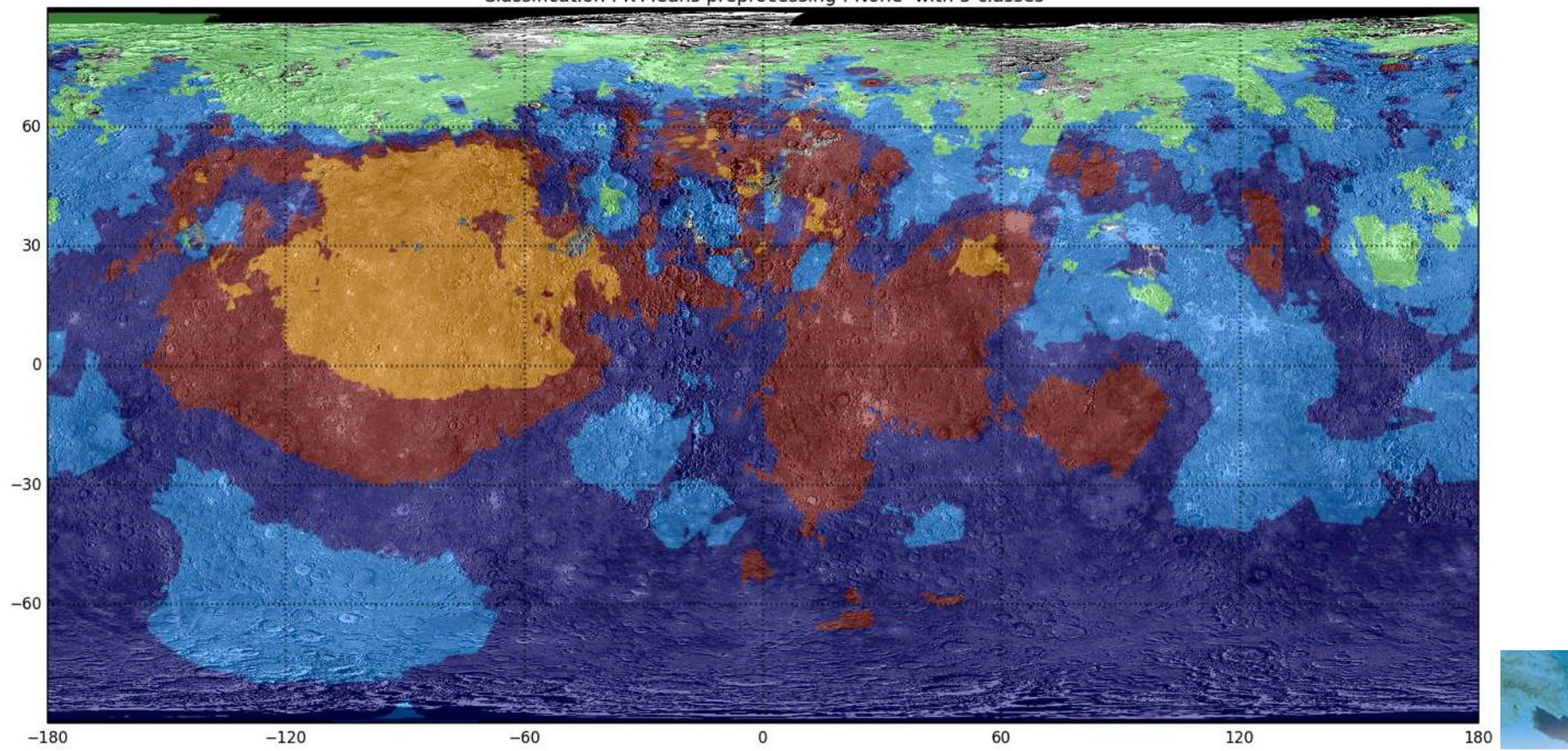


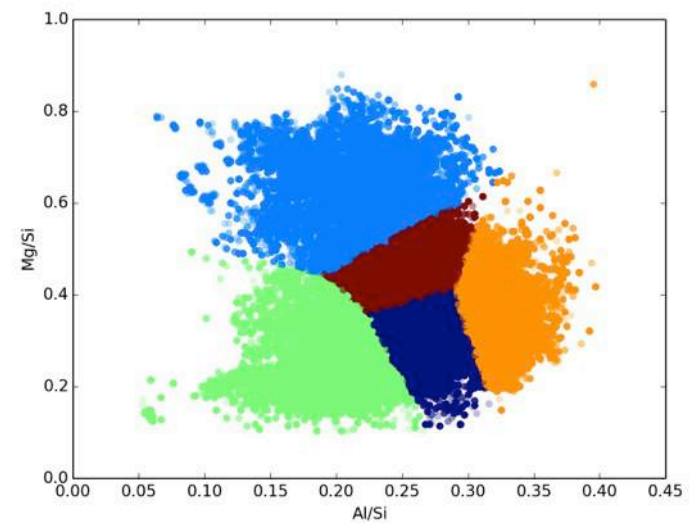
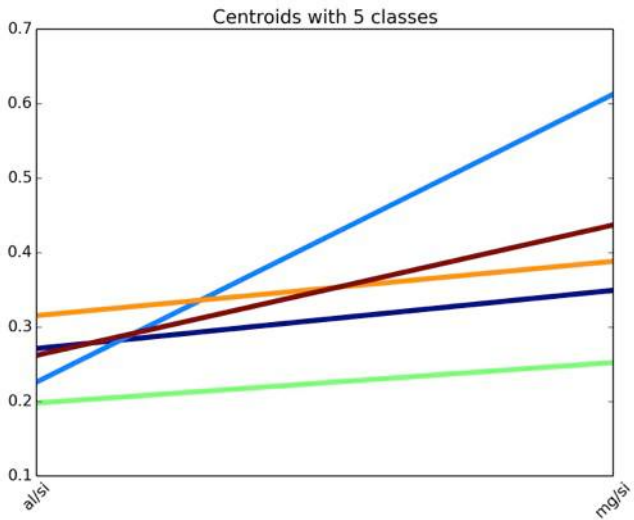
Maximum Density correspond to the south hemisphere PSU spectral region / lowest resolution for XRS (>1000km)



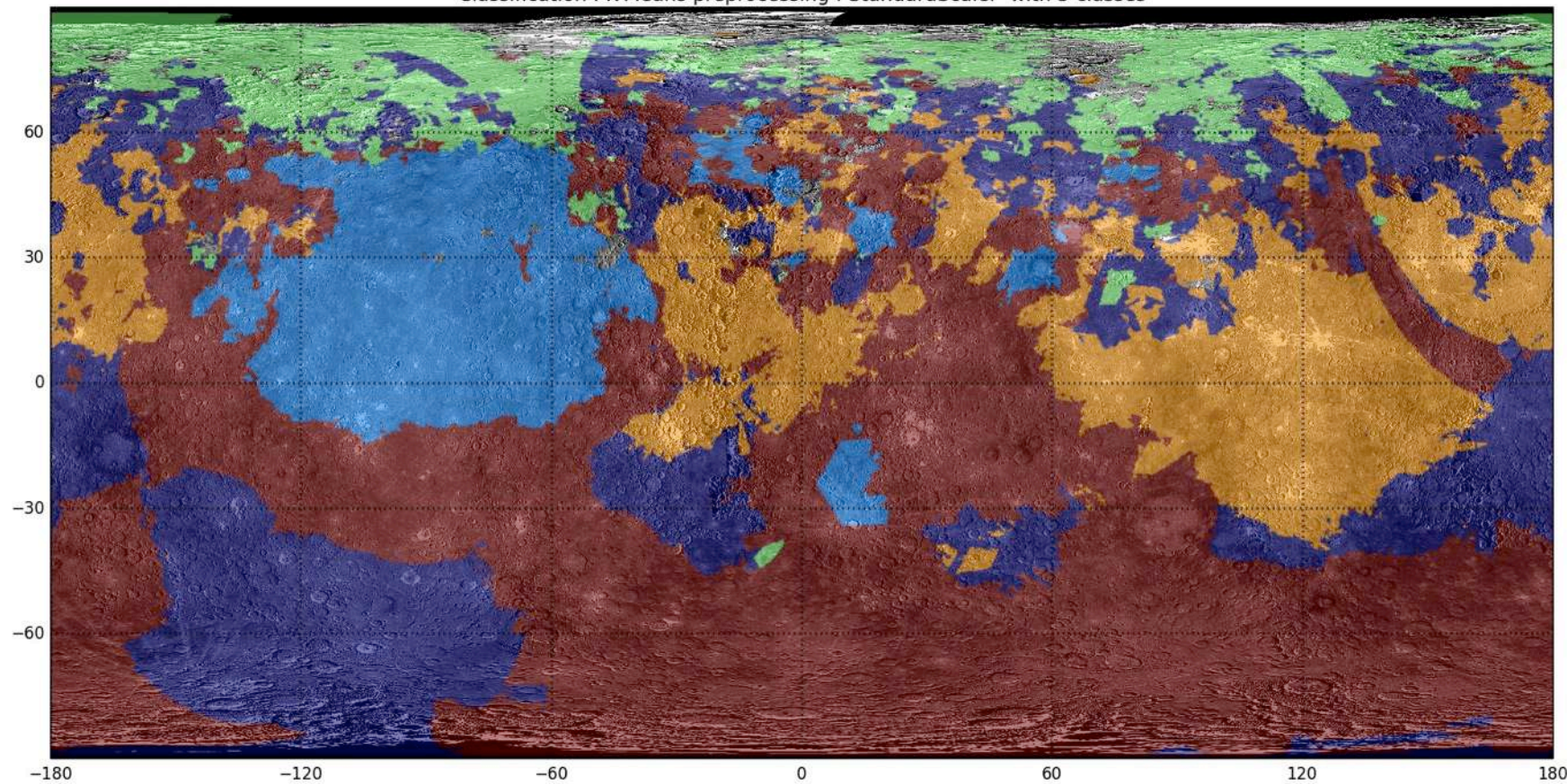


Classification : K-Means preprocessing : None with 5 classes



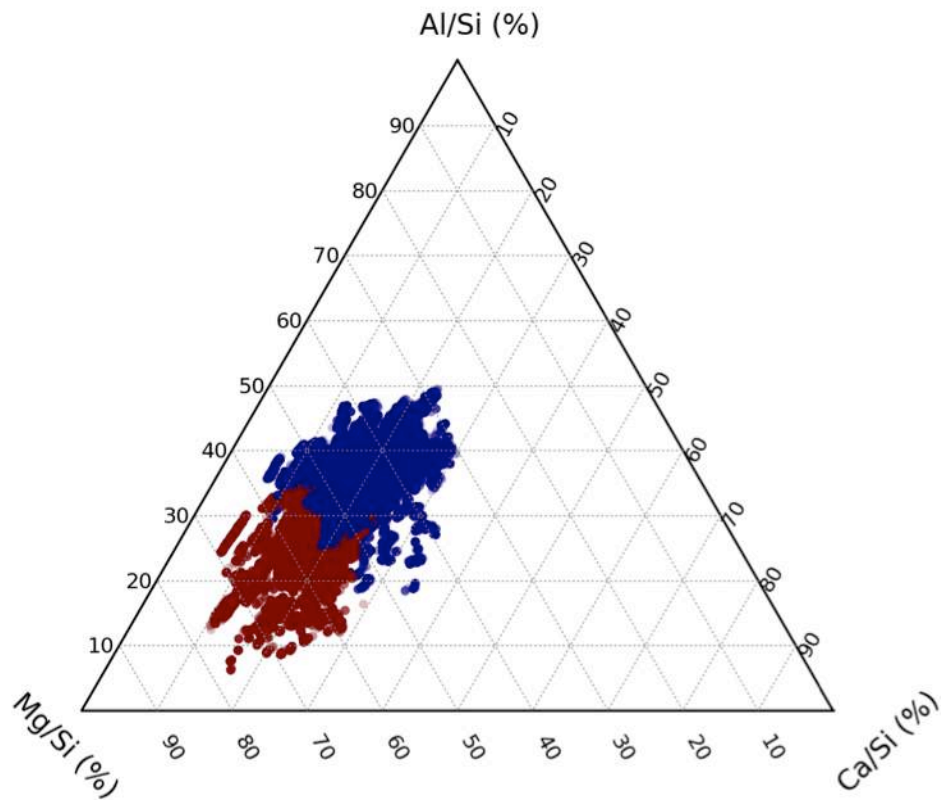


Classification : K-Means preprocessing : StandardScaler with 5 classes

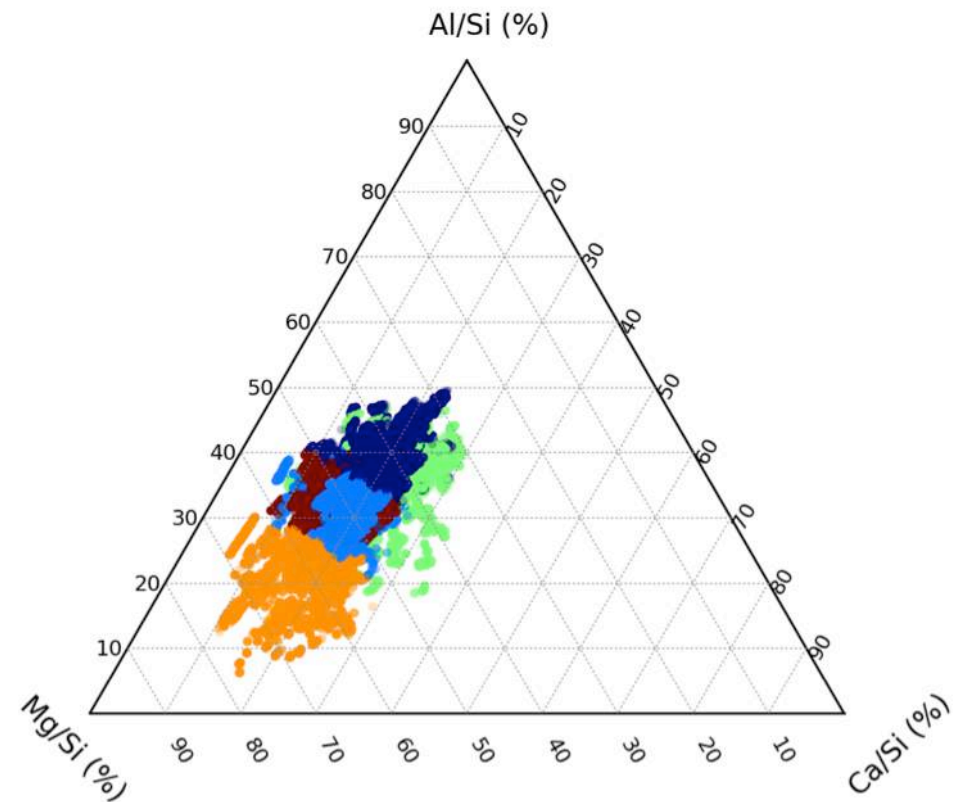


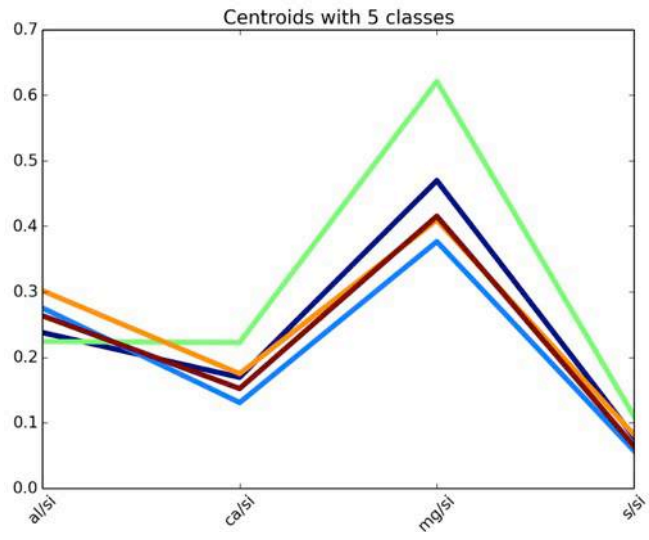
682508 data points

2 classes partition

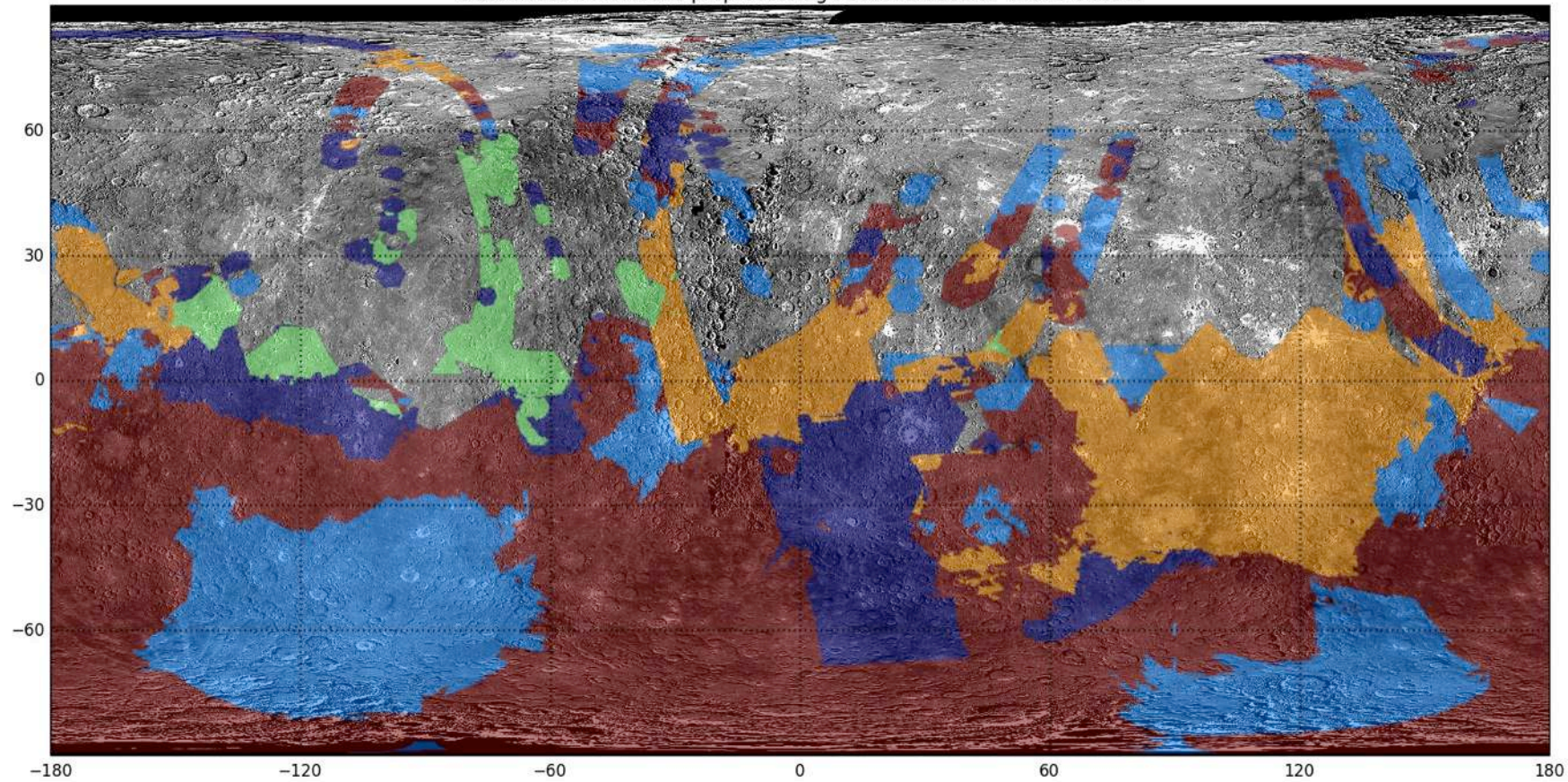


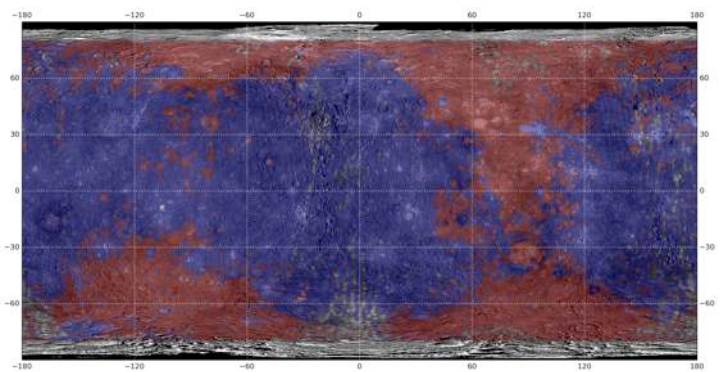
5 classes partition



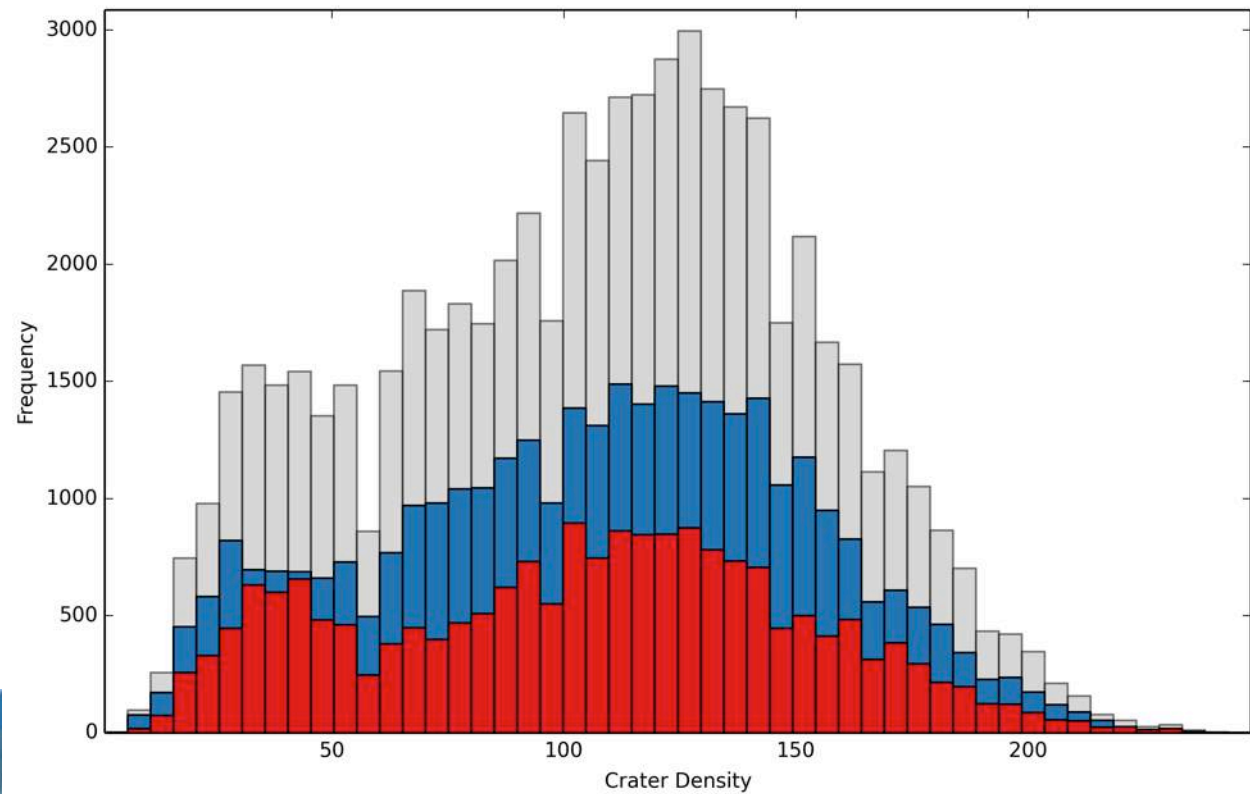


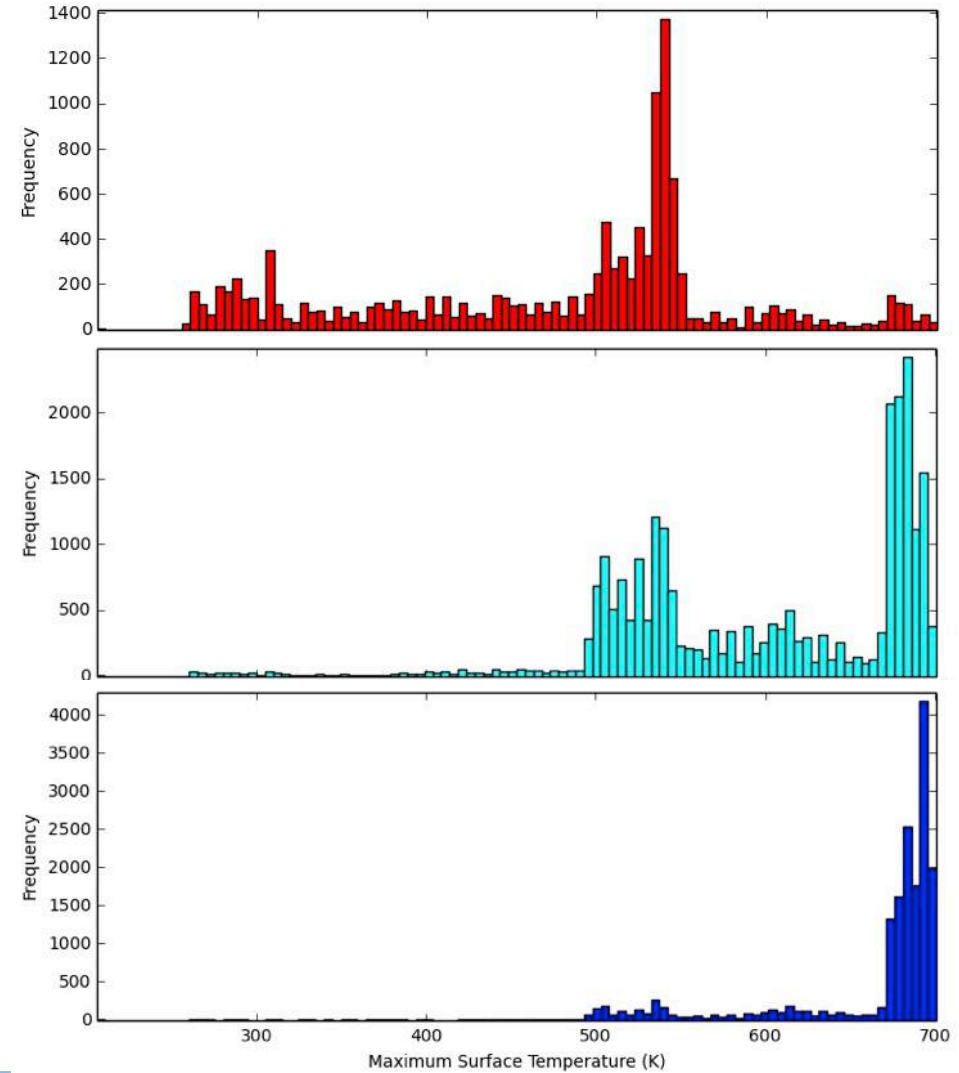
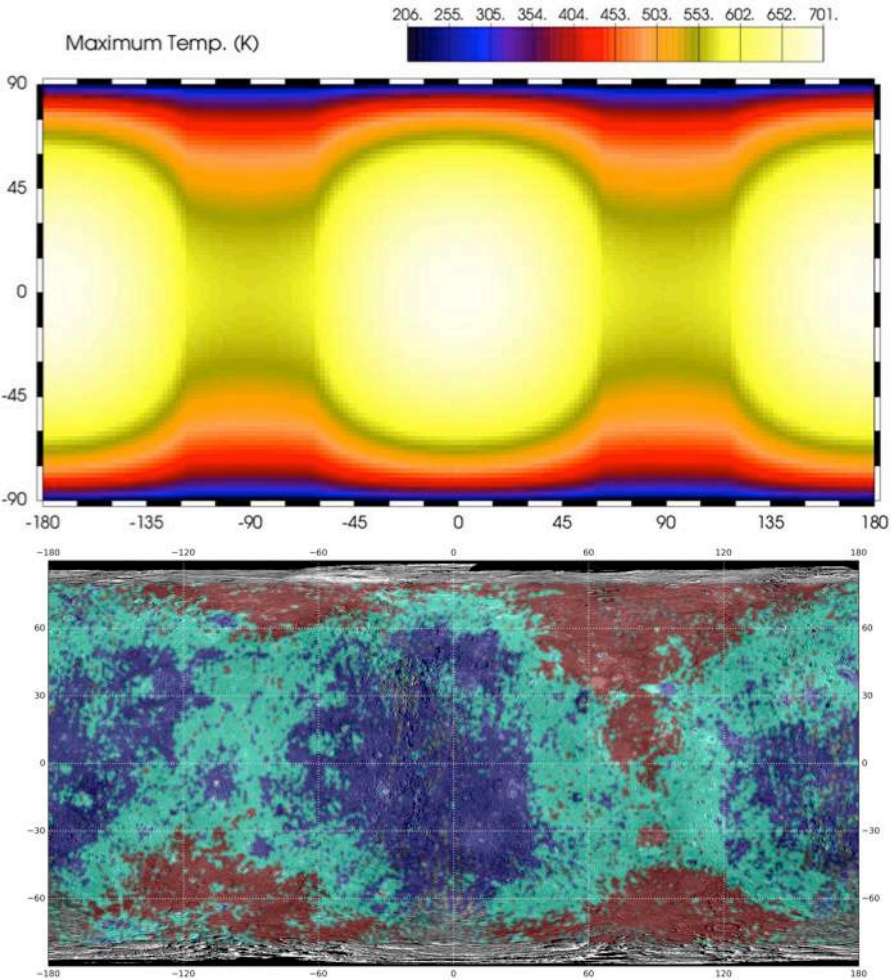
Classification : K-Means preprocessing : StandardScaler with 5 classes



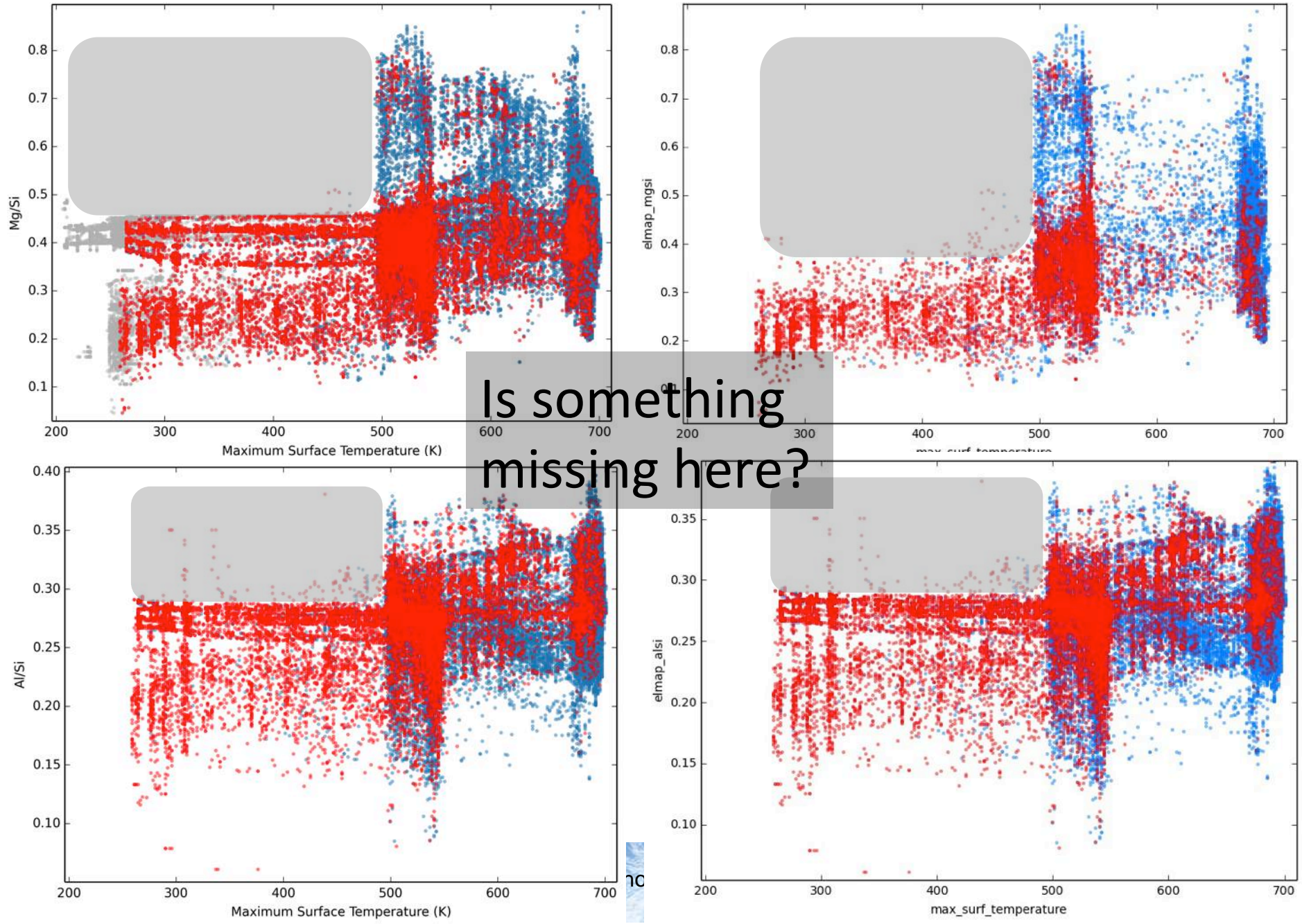


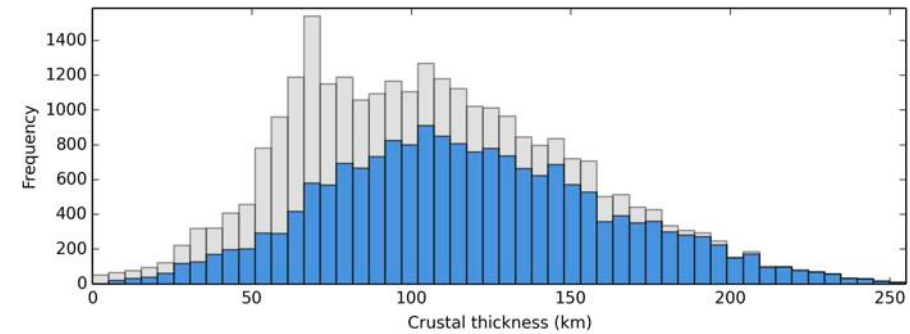
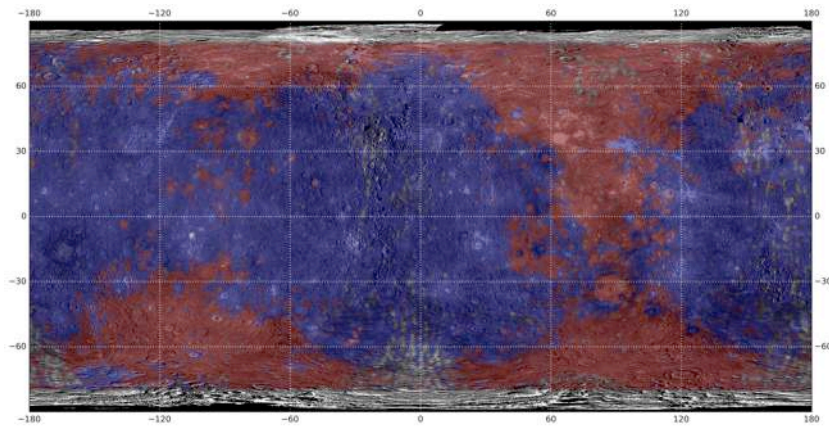
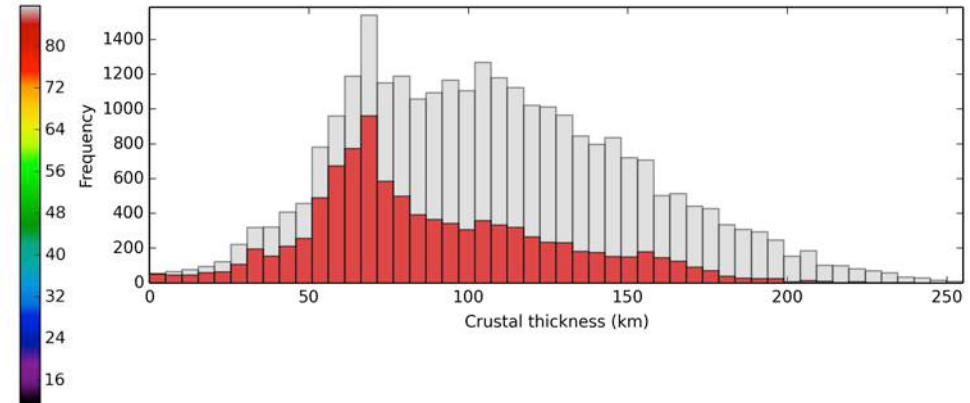
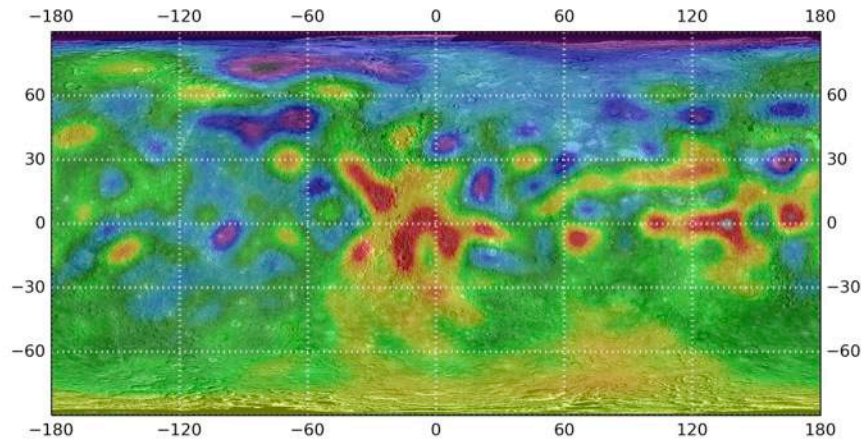
Thanks to Simone Marchi for the Crater Density data





Elemental Ratios vs Max. Temperature





[1] Helbert J. et al. (2013) *J. Geophys. Res. Planets*, submitted. [2] Head, J. W. et al. (2011) *Science*, 333, 1853–1856. [3] Nittler L. R. et al. (2011) *Science*, 333, 1847–1850. [4] Weider S. Z. et al. (2012) *J. Geophys. Res.*, 117, E00L05. [5] Blewett D. T. et al. (2011) *Science*, 333, 1856–1859. [6] Nittler L. R. et al. (2013), *LPS XLIV*, Abstract #2458.

Thanks to the Scikit-learn community for the Machine Learning tools. "Scikit-learn: Machine Learning in Python", Pedregosa et al., JMLR 12, pp. 2825-2830, 2011. <http://scikit-learn.org/>

Thanks to Christopher Beaumont for his Glue data exploration tool and his personal support. "Multidimensional Data Exploration with Glue", Beaumont et al., Proceedings of the 12th Python in Science Conference, pp. 8 - 12, 2013. <http://www.glueviz.org/>

Thanks to all co-author for their support, to Simone Marchi for the Crater Density data and the whole MESSENGER Team.